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country. Of these, the Egbo, a well-organized club in many respects more powerful than the Government, extends its freemasonry throughout the land of the Ekoi. Clubs of this nature seem to have been original with these people, but many neighboring tribes perceiving the advantages of a union have copied the plan. The religion of these people, their belief in metamorphosis and divination, their customs at births, marriages and funerals, and their arts and methods of recording are described in detail. The appendices contain information on the language of the Ekoi and notes on the botany, mineralogy, meteorology and zoology of the land. Altogether the book is a valuable record of a people and a land little known and liable to be changed easily by contact with foreign conditions.

ROBERT M. BROWN.

Thinking Black. Twenty-two Years Without a Break in the Long Grass of Central Africa. By D. Crawford (Konga Vantu). xvi and 484 pp. Map, ill., index. Morgan & Scott, Ltd., London, 1912. 7s. 6d. 9 x 6.

The events of a journey from Benguela in Angola eastward across the Portuguese colony and Katanga to Luanza on Lake Mweru near the Rhodesian border, together with the thoughts and life of a missionary during twenty-three years in South Africa form the theme of the book. The author is a keen observer and especially a philosophical interpreter of the life that reveals itself to him, so that the book imparts valuable information, but a cumbersome style with many side references make the reading a real task.

ROBERT M. BROWN.

"Verb. Sap." on Going to West Africa, Northern Nigeria, Southern Nigeria, and to the Coasts. By Capt. Alan Field. 251 pp. Maps, ill., index. Bale Sons & Danielsson, Ltd., London, 1913. 2s. 6d. 7 x 5.

A new edition of a useful book of information for travelers to the west coast of Africa. The author has included in the volume every scrap of advice that in his opinion has merit and he presents it in concise and frequently in amusing phrases. His dicta are valuable to others than prospective visitors to the Gulf of Guinea and especially to such as desire a knowledge of the existing conditions in a region known as "the white man's grave." The preparations for entering the countries and the cautions necessary while there are criteria of nearly every phase of the physical and organic features of the tropics.

ROBERT M. BROWN.

Les Touareg. Par Capitaine Aymard. 242 pp. Map, ill. Hachette et Cie, Paris, 1911. 7½ x 5.

Beyond a doubt it is quite as well that the author of this most agreeable little volume has not felt it incumbent upon him to solve the problem of the origin of these veiled camel riders of the desert. He does adopt the theory that they are Berber, a determination by no means conclusively established. He cites the several theories which have been proposed. In one theory the original home of Tuareg-Berber is placed at the delta of the Nile. In another, still in conjunction with the Berber, the Tuareg are assigned to the race of Cro-Magnon. Older theories assign the origin to Yemen at the tip of Arabia, or to Palestine in the time of Goliath. Assuming as at least probable the affiliation of the Berbers with the prehistoric man of western Europe, not necessarily specifying Cro-Magnon as a particular horizon, there seems good reason to deal with the Tuareg ancestors as of independent source and to regard the community which now exists as resultant from affiliation during the indefinite period of contact in the present site. For the current period of the Tuareg this work will be found invaluable. Captain Aymard has fought them, has lived with them, has followed the trail of their swift camels to remote nooks of the desert. His narrative of their life is vivacious and filled with interest. He has set down a fresh record which will be of the utmost service to systematic ethnologists.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Livingstone and Newstead. By A. Z. Fraser (Alice Spinner). xiii and 263 pp. Ills., index. John Murray, London, 1913. 10s. 6d. 9 x 6.

On the threshold of his great career, Livingstone met in South Africa